

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROTHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—A GEN-
TLEMAN FROM IRELAND.—FOUR ACTS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY,
WITH NEW FEATURES.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—ANGEL OF MID-
NIGHT.ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., between 5th
and 6th.—ROMEO AND JULIET.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—SHAKESPEARE'S
THEATRE OF HAZARD.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLAPAGE EX-
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY FIFTH.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MEDAL OF DEATH.—ONE
OF THE BOTS.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—JENNIE DE BRASANT.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 25th street.—
MUCH AD ABOUT NOTHING.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—African and European Performances.THE FAUNTA, Fourteenth street.—THE YOUNG RE-
CREANT.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—STOIL DU NORD.UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.—MRS. AUGUSTE
DE BARONNET AS VALENTINE.MRS. F. S. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
JENNIE DE BRASANT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES
AND LIVING STATUES.—PILOT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 155 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.COSMOPOLITAN HALL, Third avenue and Sixteenth
street.—GRAND DOUBLE CONCERT.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROOLEY'S
MINSTRELS.—THE STATION LOVER, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 23, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are in-
formed that they can now procure the requisite
number of copies direct from this office without
delay.

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled
sheets must be made to the Superintendent in the
counting-room of the HERALD establish-
ment.

Newsmen who have received spoiled papers
from the HERALD office, are requested to re-
turn the same, with proof that they were
obtained from here direct, and have their
money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be
sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated February 22.
The English government proposes shortly to re-
lease from imprisonment forty-five Fenian prisoners.
Castello and Warren have already been set at
liberty. Baron de Rothschild, a liberal, has been
elected to Parliament from London, in place of a
conservative.

The Spanish press advise the provisional govern-
ment to keep on good terms with the United States.
The Spanish press has revoked all orders and de-
crees against the Greeks, and Turkish ports are now
open to Greek shipping.

It is announced that the Greek Chambers have dis-
solved. The election for members of the new Legis-
lature takes place in May.

The North German bark Bienenkorb has sailed on
a Polar expedition from Bremerhaven.

Paraguay.

Our Rio Janeiro letter dated January 26. Angos-
tura was murdered on the 30th of December, the
garrison marching out with the honors of war.
Seventy-five guns were among the captures. On the
1st of January the city was occupied without resistance
by troops sent forward on the gunboats. Lopez
himself was intruded in the mountains with 5,000
men and the Paraguayan gunboats were safe above
Asuncion. McMahon still accompanied Lopez, and
has attachment to him caused considerable feel-
ing on the part of the Brazilians, who talk as if their
government might at any moment break off diplo-
matic relations with the United States on account of
it. In Lopez's will, leaving all his property to Mrs.
Lynch, McMahon is named as executor.

Cuba.

The volunteers in Havana have been again making
riotous demonstrations. On Sunday they sent a
deputation to Captain General Daza demanding that
more rigorous measures be used against the rebels
and that those Cubans who were implicated in the
recent riots be put to death. The Captain General
replied that he would permit no interference with
the plans or policy of the government. He counts on
the endorsement and aid of Spain and on the sym-
pathy and moral aid of the United States in quelling
the rebellion, as he will act only in accordance with
the law. 1,300 more troops had arrived from Spain.
Business was completely paralyzed in apprehension
of what may be done by the volunteers. Official re-
ports state that the insurgents in the Central Depart-
ment are disbanding. Señor Urdeta, late Governor
of Bayamo, is under arrest at Havana on charges of
having surrendered his post.

Porto Rico.

An Arechibo correspondent calls attention to the
fact that in Porto Rico foreign vessels are subject to
thirty-seven and a half cents tonnage dues, while
American tonnage is subject to one dollar.

Congress.

The Senate met at noon yesterday and immedi-
ately took a recess until evening. A caucus of republi-
cans was held in the morning, in which the bill to
repeal the Tenure of Office act was discussed.
Twenty-two of those present, after general debate
showing a divergence of opinion on the
subject, voted to postpone the bill until the
next Congress, and no one voted against
it. Some protested against this method of
disposing of a subject now under discussion in open
session, and left before the vote was taken. The bill
was, however, postponed the first thing on the reas-
sembling in the evening. The bill to abolish the office
of Superintendent of Exports and Drawbacks was
called up and Mr. Ferry offered an amendment

abolishing the office of Naval Officer, but the
amendment was rejected and the bill was passed.
The Currency bill came up upon a motion
to non-concur in the House amendments to it. Dur-
ing the debate that ensued Mr. Cameron said that
the time was near when the government would sever
its connection with the national banks. A com-
mittee of conference was finally asked for on the
amendment. The resolution providing for a consti-
tutional amendment came back from the House, but
the Senate adjourned without action upon it.
In the House, among the bills and joint resolutions
offered and referred under the usual call of States
was one by Mr. Robinson, of New York, to recog-
nize the independence of Cuba. A resolution
granting right of way to the Memphis, El Paso
and Pacific Railroad was introduced, and the
previous question being moved and seconded
was passed by a vote of 123 to 40. Mr. Schenck
called up his bill to strengthen the public
credit and relating to contracts for the payment
of coin, and made a long speech upon it, with the
notice that he would move the previous question at
the conclusion. This intention, however, was de-
feated by Mr. Butler, who moved that the House go
into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Ap-
propriation bill, which was agreed to. An amend-
ment was adopted extending the letter carrier sys-
tem to cities of 10,000 inhabitants; but on the
rising of the committee it was rejected and the
bill was passed. In the evening session several
Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill
were disapproved. The Legislative, Executive and
Judiciary Appropriation bill was considered in Com-
mittee of the Whole, when a resolution was offered to increase the salary
of the President to \$40,000 per annum. Mr. Archer,
a democrat, favored making it \$50,000. Both amend-
ments were rejected, Mr. Butler strongly opposing
their adoption, and only ten members voting for
them. The committee then rose and the House
adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

Elsewhere in our columns this morning will be
found an abstract of the testimony taken before the
Congressional Committee on the Election Frauds in
New York.

A young man was assaulted with stones and clubs
on Sunday night, while crossing the river at Troy,
on the ice, by a party of young ruffians, mere boys,
and so severely injured that he died an hour after.

Three of the youthful murderers were arrested.
The Catholic church in Auburn, N. Y., was the
scene of an exciting affair on Sunday. The people
of the parish gathered in force before the morning
mass commenced, and being enraged at Bishop
McQuaid, who had directed another priest to super-
sede their old pastor, the Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty,
who had officiated among them for twenty-three
years, they passed resolutions denouncing the
bishop, and when the Bishop and the new vicar
arrived, the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh, appeared at the
altar they would not allow him to perform mass,
and taking Mr. Kavanagh by the arm led him from
the church. Another and larger meeting was held
later in the day, and it was resolved to appeal to the
ecclesiastical authorities.

There is an Episcopal controversy of some note
going on in Chicago. Bishop Cummings, of Ken-
tucky, who is of the Low Church denomination,
preached in that city on Sunday evening against
the protest of Bishop Whitehouse, of the Chicago
diocese, who is of High Church principles. Bishop
Cummings in his discourse denounced ritualism.

An altercation at Southwick, Mass., between two
cigar makers, one belonging to the trade union and
the other not, on Sunday, resulted in the killing of
one of them by an officer who tried to arrest him.
The treasurer of the James Steam Mills at New-
buryport, Mass., is reported to be a defaulter to the
amount of \$30,000. The directors, consequently,
have accepted his resignation, and after some work
now in progress is finished propose to stop the mill
and investigate the report.

Two rear cars of an Eastern night express
train on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad ran off the
track near Westfield about three o'clock yesterday
morning and rolled down an embankment eight
feet high. Several passengers were injured, but no
one was killed. The accident is attributed to loose
couplings.

The City.

Assessor Webster has returned to his post and to
the raid upon the bankers and brokers, which he had
temporarily suspended on account of illness. The
brokers have now determined to make a test case of
his right to assess and tax the capital they use in
business.

Several cases of what is supposed to be hydro-
phobia are reported in Queens county, L. I., and
within a month thirty dogs, supposed to be rabid,
have been killed in that section. A little child of a
Mr. Kremenacher, at Foster's meadows, died a day
or two ago, and other persons who are known to
have been bitten are in critical conditions. It is
stated by Mr. Monford, who was present, that when
Mr. Ludlum (who died some days ago) was bitten,
the dog had been running around in a circle and
had bitten a stable man and a little son of Mr. Lud-
lum. The mother, however, sucked the little fellow's
blood for a long time.

George King, who was arrested in Cincinnati
some days ago on a charge of robbing the office of
Cambridge and Pine, in Wall street, of bonds to the
amount of \$150,000, was produced at the Central
office yesterday and committed by Recorder Hackett
to the Tombs.

The trial of Donato Magaldi, who is charged with
killing John Ryland in Baxter street on the 4th of
July last, by stabbing him in the back, was com-
menced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yester-
day. Magaldi is an Italian and does not understand
a word of English, so that the proceedings that are
of so much importance to him are unintelligible.
The evidence for the prosecution, which went to
show that the prisoner had followed and stabbed
Ryland in the back after the two had had some
quarrelling, was all taken, and the taking of testi-
mony for the defence was commenced. An adjourn-
ment was had until this morning, and in the mean-
time the jurors were directed to go to their homes
for the night, but to hold no conversation on the
subject of the trial and to read no editorials upon it.
The Italian time steamship Etna, Captain Bridg-
man, will leave pier 45 North river, at one P. M. to-
day, for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling at Hal-
fax to land and receive mails and passengers. The
mail for Nova Scotia will close at the Post Office at
twelve o'clock.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship
Albatross, Captain Winzen, will sail at two P. M. to-
day for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails for
Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General C. Babcock, of Kansas; General F. D.
Seward, of Washington; Captain C. H. Shepherd, of
Cincinnati; Judge F. L. Ladin, of New York; and Gen-
eral Gideon, with twenty officers of the late Army of
the Potomac, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Count T. S. von Swinemick, of Dresden, Ger-
many; General S. P. Heintzelman, of Washington,
and William Smith, of Boston, are at the St. Charles
Hotel.

General J. R. Anderson, of Virginia; Major General
W. S. Hancock, of the United States Army, and Gen-
eral Duncan S. Walker, of Washington, are at the
New York Hotel.

General D. W. C. Baxter and General Henry H.
Bingham, of Philadelphia, and Ira Harris, of Albany,
are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Cartel, of Birmingham; General G. W.
Bullock, H. M. Whittier and H. B. Tins, of Wash-
ington, are at the Astor House.

Major General French, Major General Humphreys
and Colonel C. W. Tompkins, of the United States
Army, are at the Hoffman House.

General W. McCandless, Colonel Robert P. Decker,
Colonel S. Bonafer and Colonel T. O. Tobias, of
Philadelphia; Dr. Geo. A. Bright, of the United
States Navy, and James M. Linnard, Captain and
Assistant Adjutant General of the United States
Army, are at the Westmaster Hotel.

General O. E. Babcock and General Horace Porter,
of General Grant's staff; Colonel McDowell, of St.
Louis; Colonel J. Mason Loomis, of Chicago; H.
Prime and Eugene Wells, of the United States
Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis; Dr. Robert Watson,
of Toronto; Captain Stewart and Captain Kendrick,
of the United States Army, and E. H. McDouglon,
of Philadelphia, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Judge Bigelow, of Massachusetts.

Important from Washington—Signs of Revolt

Against the Jacobin Club.

There are symptoms of mutiny in the republi-
can camp at Washington and signs of a
damaging revolt against the ruling ring of the
Senate, the Jacobin club. There was a caucus
yesterday—a very remarkable caucus—of the
republicans of the Senate on the repeal of the
Tenure of Office law, and from the reports at
hand of the sayings and doings of this caucus the
first steps have been taken in the great
movement of dethroning King Caucus with the
Jacobin club. The advocates of a repeal of the
obnoxious law, as a measure of simple jus-
tice toward General Grant, pushed the doubt-
ing radicals to the corner of asking a suspension
of the repeal till the 4th of March. They want
Grant to show his hand before they give him
this vote of confidence. Twenty-two mem-
bers, it appears, were in favor of the post-
ponement—a majority of the caucus, but not a
majority of the republicans of the Senate. The
minority of the caucus, it next appears, broadly
intimated that they would not be bound by this
decision; and if this be true we may say that the
power of the Jacobins is broken and that a new
political revolution is begun in the disintegration
of the party in power over the spoils.

The established party law is that every indi-
vidual entering a party caucus as a member
must be bound by its decisions. Some of the
most outrageous judgments have thus been
fastened by a minority upon the majority of the
responsible members of the party involved in the
judgment; and we have long wished to see this
system of caucus dictation broken up. If the con-
servative republicans of the Senate have resolved
upon a belt it is good; if, with the democrats,
they have a majority of the body, better still; but at all events let them
push this repeal of the Tenure of Office law
before the Senate, in open session, as a matter
of confidence in General Grant, and they will
get the victory, as Butler gained it in the
House, by bringing every man to the record.

The battle, of course, is for the spoils.
With a new President comes a new division.
This has been the rule since Jackson's time.
Under Jackson and Van Buren only a few
scattering office-holding whigs here and there
escaped the guillotine, and when the whigs
came into power with General Harrison they
lost no time in paying off the enemy in his
own coin. Francis Granger, Harrison's Post-
master General, within a single month had
chopped off the heads of several hundred
democratic postmasters, and he said that if
Harrison had lived a month longer the list of
the beheaded in the mail service would have
been swelled to the extent of a few hundreds
more. But Harrison had died, and Tyler
coming in threw all this whig fat in the fire
by Tylerizing the administration. And so with
every rotation or change in the White House
there has been a rotation, great or small, in
the distribution of the spoils, down to Andy
Johnson.

Here we get a new law on the subject, and
the Senate comes in for the lion's share. From
Washington to Jackson and from Jackson to
Johnson the President's appointments were
subject to confirmation or rejection by the
Senate, but his removals were decisive. He
could discharge every member of his Cabinet,
all our ministers abroad and every other execu-
tive subordinate, from the New York Collector
to the obscurest crossroads postmaster, and
there was no power in the Senate to put any
of these men back again. But Johnson in his
conflict with Congress found that there was a
power in his hands which he might turn to
some purpose, and as the quarrel went on he
proceeded to act accordingly in making "dead
ducks" of offending radical office-holders. But
he had counted without his host. The radicals
had him as no party in Congress ever had an
obnoxious opposition President before and
as no party will probably ever have a
President again. They had him by that two-thirds vote in each house
which squelches the Executive veto, and so
among other laws binding him hand or foot
they bound him hand and foot with the Tenure
of Office law. Under this law the President
can remove no subordinate without the con-
sent of the Senate. In the absence of the
Senate a subordinate may be suspended, but
within twenty days after the meeting of the
Senate the reasons for such suspension must be
sent in, and if not voted satisfactory by the
Senate the suspended officer is reinstated.
Thus Stanton was restored to the War Office,
and then, for attempting his peremptory re-
moval, poor Johnson was impeached and tried
for "high crimes and misdemeanors" and
came within a single vote of being himself
removed.

That was enough for Johnson. Since that
narrow escape he has given this impeachment
trap a wide margin, and the office-holders,
good, bad or indifferent, so far as Johnson
has been concerned, have been doing as they
pleased. If he has attempted to call them to
account they have snapped their fingers in his
face and pointed to the Senate. Now the
simple question is whether this office law, a
radical measure of revenge and defence against
the Senate, shall be held in terror over Grant.
The House, by an overwhelming majority,
has said, let this law be repealed; but the
Jacobins of the Senate seek to evade the ques-
tion and to put it off till the 4th of March as a
measure for whipping in the new President,
for they distrust him. In this situation of
things the only course for the republicans of
the Senate, who have more faith in Grant than
they have in Sumner and his followers, is to
bring the bill of repeal to a direct vote in the
Senate as the paramount question of the day.

SOUTHERN HYPOCRISY—Cotton madness.

CLAIMING THE HONOR.—Warren and Cos-
tello are free, and the next question is, who
secured this result, so important to the men
themselves and so satisfactory to the American
people as his sentiments are declared in Fenian
assemblies? Train is so conscious that he did
it all that he hardly deigns to put in his claim;
but the Cabinet-making organ of this city
asserts its claim with all its peculiar im-
pudence.

We were the editor of that organ not to
enter the lists against Train. There are cer-
tain resemblances between them—certain
and even many strikingly palpable resem-
blances—but Train will have the better of any
strife for supremacy. The editor is good on a
velocipede; but Train can ride a comet. That
is about the measure of their respective capa-
bilities.

Newspaper Privileges.

A suit is in progress in Cincinnati wherein
a journalist is sued by a public officer for
alleged libel, because, in discussing a matter
of public concern, the officer was charged
with abuses and corruption. The case is not
yet decided, but from the tenor of the argu-
ment it is likely to turn upon the point
whether malice was intended on the part of
the journalist, the burden of proof falling on
the plaintiff. This trial is an important one
to newspaper men as well as the people gen-
erally outside the city in which it is being
tried. Take away the right of the press to
discuss public matters and it would be difficult
to define into what a hopeless condition the
administration of public affairs would re-
lapse. With all the exposures of fraud and
corruption that now daily fill the columns of
newspapers we find but little reform in the
operations of government officials—high and
low—and yet there is no doubt that the fear
of such exposures has a wholesome effect upon
those predisposed rascals who have not the
moral courage to face the odium that attaches
to a newspaper ventilation of official derelictions.
To assert that the owner of a news-
paper has not the right of any other taxpay-
ing citizen to show up the abuses and
corruptions of any servant of the public is to
assert an absurdity, no matter what legal
twist the lawyers may give to the point.
Deprived of such a sentinel to sound an
alarm, of such a safeguard to protect the in-
terests of the community, all the public sewers
in the world would scarcely be sufficient to
carry off the volumes of rank official corrup-
tion that would surge up around almost every
department of national and local governments.
No, the vigilance of the press must not be re-
laxed, especially in these days, when the
national Treasury is besieged by grasping job-
bers and the State and city coffers are but little
less than resorts from which rogues may fill
their pockets with the people's money. The
verdict in the Cincinnati case will be looked
forward to with interest.

The War in Paraguay.

The intelligence from Paraguay confirms
the views we have hitherto held that the fall
of the river defenses would not be the end of
the war. So it turns out. Lopez is as defiant
as ever, and has taken to the distant moun-
tains and called his obedient people around
him. From one little fact we deduce that they
will obey the call unhesitatingly. When the
Brazilian troops marched into Asuncion the
city was found intact—not a thing displaced or
removed—and the remaining inhabitants pur-
suing their usual vocation. Two hours had
not elapsed from the Brazilian entry when
every house had been sacked and the plunder
conveyed to the camp and ships of the allies.

Had Marshal Caxias arranged with Lopez a
deep and consummate plan to give new life to
the waning cause a better one could not have
been devised than the sacking of Asuncion.
The vandalism of the Brazilians will create its
impression in every hamlet and cause every
Paraguayan heart to turn with renewed hope
to Lopez. From this moment we date the de-
cline of the war in Paraguay and the march
of events to an early rupture of the triple al-
liance for its destruction. The allied efforts
depend for success on the co-operation of their
fleet. This can act no longer on the offensive,
as Lopez has withdrawn from the river, and
may now assume a desultory war, which must
keep the allied army and fleet ever on the alert
for defence.

Among the allies a spirit of distrust and
even enmity to Brazil already shows itself. At
Buenos Ayres President Sarmiento objects to
the military dispositions of the Brazilian com-
mander-in-chief, while in Montevideo the
popular feeling exhibits a stronger develop-
ment in mobs and stones. Meanwhile Brazil
begins to see that she is paying the whole cost
of extending Argentine sway over the Gran
Chaco and Parana, and that Uruguay is as de-
termined as ever to resist imperial encroach-
ment. These are but the premonitions of the
coming rupture which the weakness of the
Brazilian treasury tends to hasten, and thus,
in the moment of its seeming triumph, Brazil
exhibits the indications of greatest weakness.

THE SPANISH TEMPERAMENT.—The quiet,
orderly, self-governing character of the Span-
ish race is shown on a grand scale just now in
Spain, Cuba, Mexico and all South America.

Split in the Republican Party South.

A Georgia democratic paper declares that
the republican party of that State is now
"hopelessly split in twain." One faction is
headed by Governor Bullock, who wants the
State again kicked out of the Union, and the
other is headed by the Atlanta Era. The
Bullock wing had a meeting at Atlanta on the
night of the 15th and resolved "that reconstruc-
tion was not complete in Georgia," whereupon
the Era avers that "the meeting did not repre-
sent the sentiments of the republican party in
Georgia," and protests against the proceedings
of all such meetings. Now, what is the policy,
under such circumstances, of the conservatives
and all others who desire to see the South
relieved of all disabilities and restored at once
to her proper position in the Union? It is to
let these turbulent radical factions fight it out
among themselves and the true men of the
South keep on raising good crops, making
money, becoming economical and developing
the resources of the country. The radicals in
the South—in fact, all over the country—are in
a state of ferment about who shall retain and
who shall obtain office under the incoming
administration. This will keep them busy for
some time to come, and in the midst of their
quarrels the South will do well to remember
that when "rogues fall out honest men come
by their own."

HOW TO DELAY YOUR CASE IN COURT.

Whoever is interested in the delay of trial must
get his case into a district court and then
demand the "trial by jury." There can be no
denial of justice, thanks to Magna Charta for
that; but the district courts are not able to
give a "trial by jury," as that institution has
been known and understood time out of mind.
The district courts are made by statute, and the
statute prescribes that they shall try cases
with six jurors, and these courts have no
power to try cases in any other way; but a
man has a right to demand twelve, and if he
demands it the court, as it cannot refuse that
justice and cannot give it either, can only
stand still.

Our Latest News from Japan.

A salient and suggestive point in our latest
news from Japan is the fact that the Mikado's
government has exemplified its independence
of English and French influence in the conduct
of its internal affairs by retaining ex-Lieuten-
ant Grinnell, of the United States Navy, as
Chief of the Japanese Naval Bureau, and by
appointing General Paul Frank, formerly of
the United States Army and lately American
Consul or agent at Higo, as General-in-Chief
of the Japanese military forces, at a salary of
twelve thousand dollars per annum. The Mikado's
Foreign Minister stoutly defends this indepen-
dent line of policy in his protest against the
absurd remonstrances of the representa-
tives of England and France. It is mani-
fest that Japan, like China in the selection of
Mr. Burlingame as its Envoy to the great
Powers of America and Europe, is determined
to avail itself of American intelligence and
energy. The recent purchase by the Japanese
of another American steamer, the Ashuelot,
formerly employed in our revenue service, is an
additional proof of the increasing readiness
of the East to open the door to American inno-
vations, the results of which are now incalcul-
able. Steam, electricity, the printing press and
all the other agencies of modern civilization
must eventually work a prodigious revolution
in China and Japan. The people of the United
States, having been the first to make an
effectual introduction of such agencies into
those distant countries, will be among the first
to profit by the vast commerce which China
and Japan must ere long send to our shores.
We are already recognized by the people of the
East as their nearest neighbors.

Our Abyssinian Correspondence.

The long and interesting letter which we
published yesterday from our special Abyssinian
correspondent—the same correspondent whose
despatches to the New York HERALD from the
front of Lord Napier's army during the late
fierce campaign at Magdala startled the slow
British press from its lethargy and furnished to
the English War Minister himself the earliest
information of Napier's success—gives a graphic
account of the present state of Abyssinia. It is
a noteworthy characteristic of our Abyssinian
correspondent that, respecting and sharing the
common sense of this prosaic age, he describes
the lands and the people visited by him just as
he sees them and just as they are. He does not
indulge, like too many romantic travellers
"coming from Turkey and Egypt with the silks
of Stamboul, the chibouques and the chibouques
from Damascus and the chibouques and the nar-
giles from Cairo," in florid descriptions of the
land of Latakia tobacco, perfumed reminiscences
of Damascus, bewildering tales of Palestine and
the grand, mysterious sublimity of the Pyramids
and Mother Nile. He says that Bayard Taylor's
travels, and Warburton's, and Kingslake's "Eothen"
teemed with rosy fictions. One requires rose-
colored or blue spectacles to perceive the charms
with which they so lavishly bedaubed those coun-
tries; but he wears no such spectacles, and while
he vividly reproduces whatever there may be pic-
turesque in the scenery, he depicts the people as
they appear to the every-day traveller—"the
filthiest and most degraded specimens of the
human race." The photographic fidelity of his
descriptions may be relied upon.

FOR OR AGAINST.—People naturally like to
know whether the men who represent this
State in the United States Senate are with
Grant or against him in the efforts he will make
to purify the government—that is, whether they
favor retaining the Tenure of Office law,
or repealing it. The radical organ of this city
that shines for all sides says that Mr. Conkling
is "prominent in the movement" for the re-
peal; also that the said Conkling is "rapidly
gaining a position of great influence and use-
fulness among his fellow Senators." If the
latter part of this account of Conkling is not
more true than the other that gentleman will
long continue the nobody he now appears in
the national council. The declaration that he
is in favor of the repeal is simply untrue.
When the bill was up in the Senate on Sat-
urday Conkling spoke against the repeal and in
favor of retaining the bill in the form reported
from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Wilson,
of Massachusetts. He declared his views,
moreover, with true Pecksniffian humbug—
Grant was a man to be trusted; constraint was
not necessary, as against him, &c., &c.; but,
nevertheless, Senator Conkling "preferred to
retain the law."

PROTECTION—SHIPS AND COMMERCE.—Pro-
tection and the taxes generally make mate-
rial so dear that ships cannot be built in the
United States save at prices much higher
than they can be built for elsewhere. Then
our merchants perhaps buy their ships else-
where? No, the law absolutely prevents "the
importation of ships," so as to protect the
home builder. By this fine piece of legisla-
tion, then, we are prevented encouraging
foreign shipbuilders while our own stand idle? Not
at all; we are merely prevented from owning
ships. We are not permitted to own those
built in foreign countries; and we cannot afford
to own those that cost twice as much as the
ships that foreign merchants own. Thus we hand
over our trade to the foreign merchants, and the
trade also, and there is a little confusion in
the public mind as to who is "protected."

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF ELEC-
TION FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.—We publish to-
day in another part of the paper a synopsis
of the testimony taken before the Congres-
sional investigating committee on the election
frauds in New York. A remarkable feature
in this testimony, as, in fact, is generally the
case in such election fraud investigations, is